

## MARINES DISTRIBUTE SUPPLIES IN GRANADA

U. S. Forces Give Food to Starving in Nicaraguan Rebel Town.

REVOLT IS DYING OUT

Americans to Prevent Fighting and Restore Country to Normal.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Official confirmation of the report that the American forces had reached Granada, the rebel stronghold in Nicaragua, was received at the State Department today. Only a brief message was received, stating that Major Butler and his command of marines and bluejackets had arrived there Friday afternoon. The care of food supplies given by the American Red Cross also reached Granada safely, and Major Butler began at once to distribute them to the inhabitants of the famine-stricken city.

Admiral Southerland has returned to Managua, to direct operations from there in conjunction with United States Minister Weitzel. It is probable that he will go to Granada in a few days to look over the situation there.

Train service between Managua and Granada will be restored as soon as possible. The first task, however, will be the relief of the non-combatants, not only in Granada, but in Masaya, where there is understood to be a great shortage of food. Both towns have been absolutely cut off from communication except by courier for nearly sixty days.

The taking of Granada and Masaya by the Americans completely opens the single railroad in Nicaragua, that extending from Managua to the Pacific, through Leon to Masaya, and thence to Masaya and Granada. As Granada is on the shore of Lake Nicaragua, and the head of all the extensive lake communications, the occupation of that city by the Americans means the United States forces will be in complete control of all lines of communication in Nicaragua. The vessels on Lake Nicaragua belonging to Americans, which have been seized and converted into contemporary armaments, will be restored to their rightful owners.

According to views of the situation here there is nothing now left for the Morillas and the Zelazys to do. With the Americans keeping open the principal points along those lines having been declared neutral territory, together with the declaration of Admiral Southerland that he will permit no more fighting within range of the American operations, it is difficult to see how the revolutionists can do anything but quit. It is thought possible, however, that there will be desultory attempts at attack on the established Government forces at isolated points.

The chief purpose of the American forces in Nicaragua now becomes that of restoring normal conditions as rapidly as possible. It is stated that the two months of disorder together with the interruption of railroad and telegraphic communications has stagnated all business. Likewise the cultivation of the crops has been severely neglected and famine is threatened in even those regions where there has been no fighting since the first days of the Morilla revolution. When order and quiet have been restored it is probable that steps will be taken looking toward the holding of an open and free election for the choice of a successor to President Diaz whose term expires December 31, 1912.

A number of "emigrados politicos" or political exiles in Costa Rica have protested against the presence of American marines in Nicaragua. In a petition presented to Minister Lansdowne at San Jose, they ask the withdrawal of the Americans "in the name of humanity." Among the signers are Julian Irias, Rafael Espinosa, Alejandro Hernandez and Alvaro Hazaña, all notorious as revolutionists in previous Central American upheavals.

**PRAYERS FOR AID OF ULSTER.**  
Covenant Against Home Rule Featured in North Irish Churches.  
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
BELFAST, Sept. 22.—The services in all the Protestant churches in Ulster today were aimed especially against home rule. There were intercessional prayers for the preservation of Ulster from the home rule danger.

The preachers in their sermons made a feature of the covenant to be signed by Ulster men at the coming great meeting NAI.

The most remarkable of these sermons was delivered by the Bishop of Londonderry. Preaching at the cathedral he asked his hearers if they supposed their duty to God and the unborn generations would be discharged by tamely submitting to be sold like brutes in the cattle market by men whose compensation was the seventy cents and dishonest votes of their sworn enemies who had openly declared that they would take revenge in the day of their triumph.

There were similar services in the Protestant churches of Dublin.

**PORRAS RETURNS TO PANAMA.**  
President-Elect to Receive Treasures of Ovation on His Arrival.  
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
PANAMA, Sept. 22.—Dr. Bellasario Porras, the new President of Panama, left Costa Rica today preparatory to assuming the Presidency of this republic on October 1. He will get a tremendous reception on his arrival here and preparations are being made to make his inauguration the most brilliant in history.

The dock laborers at Balboa have struck over the question of wages. This will delay the sailing of steamers somewhat.

**BALLOON RACE FROM PARIS.**  
Eighteen Contestants Start in Aero Club's Grand Prix.  
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
PARIS, Sept. 22.—Eighteen balloons ascended at the park of the Aero Club today in a competition for the club's Grand Prix. Mme. Goldschmidt piloted one of them. Jean Francais is the pilot of the Moineau, a newly built English balloon, which is to compete in the Gordon Bennett balloon race from Stuttgart. Mme. Hennix accompanied him as an assistant.

The wind which was east northeast, carried the balloons toward Bordeaux.

## ESTATES

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## SIX POWER GROUP HIT HARD.

China Won't Have Anything to Do With It, Is Report.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Sept. 22.—A despatch from Peking indicates that the Government has not only rejected the terms of the six Power group for the \$500,000,000 loan but will also refuse any loan from this syndicate, and that President Yuan Shih-kai is stated to have directed the Minister of Finance to inform the six banks individually that a loan has already been concluded and that it is therefore unnecessary to reopen the negotiations.

The Chinese legation in London has not received any such information but does not doubt its accuracy. The officials of the legation say the \$500,000,000 loan is likely to be issued to the public this week and that it doubtless will be carried through.

It was difficult to see, it was said at the legation, how the hostility of the six Power group would affect the \$500,000,000 which they had advanced and which would be repaid within a year. It was not true, it was added, that China was negotiating with a third group, but at the same time there were plenty of people who were willing to lend money to China.

## TO BUILD FIGHTING AEROS.

England Greatly Impressed With Utility of Its Air Fleet.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Sept. 22.—It is stated at Air-Headquarters that the British War office was so impressed by the work of the aeroplanes in the recent armistice negotiations that it has decided to build two types for special purposes.

One will be armed with rapid fire guns and the other will be used solely for scouting purposes. The former, whose work will be to demolish the enemy's aircraft and so clear the way for the scout machines, will be heavier and faster than the existing army type and will be capable of carrying a crew of at least three persons. The latter will be in front and the pilot and observer will be in the rear instead of in the front and the machine will have a speed of eighty miles an hour.

**"DYING" SUFFRAGIST REVIVES.**

Mary Leigh, Self-Starved, Hungers Only for Violence.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
DUBLIN, Sept. 22.—Miss Mary Leigh, who was released from Mountjoy prison because she was too ill to be kept there any longer, according to medical reports, is not too sick to plan for a resumption of violence.

She sent a letter to suffragists meeting here to-night in which she announced that if her fellow prisoners in the jail, Miss Gladys Evans, was not released in a few days she (Miss Leigh) would lead an assault on Mountjoy prison, when the issue would only be decided by victory or death.

**EIGHT DEAD IN FRENCH WRECK.**

Excursion Trains Collide Near Caen—Twenty Injured.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
PARIS, Sept. 22.—Eight persons were killed and twenty injured when two excursion trains ran into another between Caen and Caubourg today. The accident occurred on the local tracks.

**BARKING AS A PROFESSION.**

Paris Newspaper Suggests Novel Method to Collect Dog Taxes.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Everybody who is anybody in Paris owns a dog. Look the dog in the face and you can tell the degree of prosperity which the owner enjoys. Many efforts have been made by the government to tax dogs and they have failed, partially because the owners refuse to register the animals and there is no practical means of telling whether this or that house has a dog in it, or whether that particular dog has paid his annual tax. The Minister of Finance has determined to put a stop to this evasion of the law, as thereby the government loses a very considerable source of taxation.

There has been considerable talk about this subject lately and one Paris newspaper in this connection makes the following proposition to its readers:

"Do you, reader, wish to earn 1,000 francs a year in a position almost official yet neither tiresome nor ridiculous?"

"If so, spend your spare time learning to bark in all the different ways known to a dog. When you have mastered all the styles of barking present yourself at the Tax Office and you will be given a secret commission."

"Your duties will begin shortly after midnight, when you will pass down a given street. Stopping in front of each door you will bark long and loud. If an answering bark comes from inside the house, whip out a notebook and take down the address, as well as class as nearly as you can the answering tone. The following day the regular tax collector will call and see if the dog has paid his tax."

**REBELS ACTIVE AT MONTEREY.**

Hold Ranch Near By, Burn Buildings and Steal Stock.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Sept. 22.—Rebels yesterday sacked the ranch owned by Gen. Geronimo Trevino near Muzquiz, State of Coahuila, burned the ranch buildings and ran off all the stock, according to advices received here today.

Gen. Trevino's wife is a daughter of the late Gen. Ord, U. S. A. Gen. Trevino's property was defended by 150 Federal volunteers, who were routed by the rebel band.

Gen. Trevino had asked for more troops from Mexico city before the raid, but President Madero replied that he had none to send. The rebels numbered about 300, but it is not known who commanded them.

**ORDER EL-BART DRY GIN.**  
The Best Brand of the Best Summer Drink.—Ad.

## AMERICAN PLANTER STILL IN TAMPICO JAIL

Washington Scouts Report of Ambassador Wilson's Acting Without Orders.

ASKED FOR MAN'S RELEASE

U. S. Demanded Either Prisoner's Freedom or Removal to Better Quarters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The State Department to-night has no knowledge that the Mexican Government has assented to the demand of Ambassador Wilson for the release of W. C. Nichols, an American fruit grower now imprisoned at Tampico on a charge of murdering a notorious bandit. From previous experiences with the Mexican Government in similar cases, State Department officials were surprised to-night to hear of the press reports that Nichols will be released. No confirmation of these reports has been received from Ambassador Wilson.

Statements from Mexico city to the effect that Ambassador Wilson had threatened the Governor of the State of Tamaulipas with the landing of marines from the cruiser Des Moines unless Nichols was released were declared absurd by State Department officials here to-night. It was pointed out that Ambassador Wilson would make up such charges of unbecoming force to back up his demands without explicit instructions from Washington. He did not receive such instructions regarding the Nichols case, it was emphatically stated here. Furthermore, it was declared unheard-of to-night that Ambassador Wilson should take up the case with the Governor of the State rather than with the Federal Government of Mexico, as long as that Federal Government is recognized by the United States as the established authority of the country.

The fact is, according to official declarations here, that Ambassador Wilson was instructed to ask for Nichols either his release on bail or his confinement in quarters less filthy and barbarous than the prison he now occupies. His unqualified release was not to be requested, according to instructions sent Ambassador Wilson, even though the fairness of Nichols's confinement is very much doubted here.

The bandit Caballos, whom Nichols was convicted of killing, was notorious in the district where Nichols was engaged in fruit growing. He was a well known thief and Nichols repeatedly urged the local Mexican authorities to make some effort to go out and bring in the robber.

According to the report of the case made here, the authorities refused to act, but granted Nichols authority to go after Caballos and arrest him. In accordance with this commission Nichols captured the bandit and was bringing him to Tampico when Caballos escaped. He was again captured, but once more escaped. Nichols fired in the air to frighten the fleeing robber into stopping. Caballos kept on his capture and offered a reward for the capture of Caballos, dead or alive, in accordance with his commission to act in the name of the law. A Mexican later reported that he had caught Caballos and in the fight that ensued he had shot the robber. Soon afterward, however, the bandit's body was found near the spot where he escaped from Nichols the second time.

Although the Mexican who got the reward came forward and confessed to killing Caballos, and although Nichols had been commissioned to bring in the highwayman as an officer of the law, he was convicted of murder. An appeal in the case is now pending.

More than 100 American residents of Tampico testified to Nichols's high character in an appeal to the Embassy on his behalf.

**OUR FLAG NO PROTECTION.**

American in Mexico Says He Was Forced to Turn to Union Jack.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Sept. 22.—After having been assaulted by Mexican workmen in their demand for higher wages and escaping their efforts to kill him and his companions by the use of dynamite bombs, J. R. Underwood, superintendent of the Tomlin Mining Company, in the State of Durango, today joined his family in San Antonio.

A relation of his experiences demonstrates the hatred toward Americans in the republic and the contempt in which the power of the American Government is held by Mexicans.

"In my opinion the State Department is absolutely impotent," said Mr. Underwood "in telling of the indignities, injustices and humiliations that Americans have been forced to endure in Mexico during the revolution. 'Either the Government is weak or it does not take the trouble to protect its citizens. In any case, the Mexicans disregard the power of the United States to demand that American citizens be treated with the same respect as is accorded to those of other nationalities.'

"Far different is it with British subjects, for instance. I have seen Englishmen wrap their country's flag about them and defy harm at the hands of bands of marauders. And they were shown respect, but when an American tried the same plan he was jeered and poked with butts of rifles. In order to get safely out of the country I sought protection under the British flag, although I am a patriotic Texan and American. While the Mexicans have utterly no respect for the United States as a whole, they do fear Texas, considering this State more powerful than the rest of the States combined."

Early in August a letter signed by Mr. Underwood and several of his companions reached his wife here. Enclosed was a telegram that Mr. Underwood had tried to get through to Gov. Colquhoun imploring aid.

"That was the first news the world had of events transpiring in the remote interior of Mexico, where a little group of men were keeping many times their number of Mexicans at bay by the force of their personalities and the efficiency of their rifles and revolvers. From July 27 to August 19, when a force of thirty Mexican soldiers restored order in the camp, the lives of Mr. Underwood and his seven or eight companions were imperiled daily by the unruly employees. At the beginning of the trouble an appeal was made to the nearest American consul, later to Ambassador Wilson, then to Senators in this country, but it was from the Mexican Government that relief came finally.

**FRENCH TO CUT CABLE TOLLS?**

Report That Company Will Make Press Rate Reductions.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Sept. 22.—It is understood that the French Cable Company shortly will follow the example of the Anglo-American corporations and reduce its press rate between London and New York.

There has been talk of a reduced press rate by this company between France and the United States, but the French Government will have to be consulted about any such arrangement.

## RODIN FAVORS WILDE STATUE.

Sculptor Says It's "Novel"—Official Explains Criticism.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
PARIS, Sept. 22.—Rodin, the sculptor, will join in a protest against the ban which has been placed on Rodin's monument to Oscar Wilde in Pere Lachaise Cemetery. He said in an interview today: "The monument is a novel one and the authorities have a horror of anything new."

An official of the cemetery department of the prefecture of the Seine laughed when The Sun correspondent referred to English statements that the French officials objected to the statue on moral grounds. "It is amusing," said this official, "to find the English taxing the French with false modesty. There is nothing immoral about the monument; it is merely a question of taste. We have no quarrel with the sculptor. He is doubtless a brilliant artist and has presented us with a finely executed example of the plastic art. It would very fittingly adorn the Museum of Sculpture, where it would be seen only by those who wished to see it, but it is quite out of place in a public cemetery, where families and children of all ages go."

"We have already received protests against the monument and intend to communicate with Mr. Epstein, who doubtless will make the necessary modifications."

The tone of this official implied that if the monument were not modified it would not be allowed in the cemetery.

**DIAMONDS IN BELGIAN CONGO.**

Valuable Discoveries Reported—New York Company Interested.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
BELGIUM, Sept. 22.—In a report on the recent discovery of diamonds in the Belgian Congo it is stated that the largest discoveries were made in the Kasai district near the Portuguese frontier. Six hundred were found there by the Compagnie Forestiere et Miniere, which combines the Societe Generale de Belgique and the Guggenheim-Belgian Company of New York. The stones, if not so valuable as those of the Kimberley mines, are probably more valuable than those found in German Southwest Africa.

British prospectors have also made important finds in the Katanga district and smaller finds along the Mutenda River.

**IRISH M. P. BADLY HURT.**

Joseph Devlin Jumps From Auto When Its Axle Snaps.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
BELFAST, Sept. 22.—Joseph Devlin, the Irish Nationalist Member of Parliament for the west division of Belfast, received serious injuries today by jumping from an automobile whose axle had snapped when going down a steep hill near Carrick, in Donegal.

## Style—A Pastel in Clothes

'It has been said that a certain well-known journalist has a vocabulary as large as Shakespeare's, but it was commented that Shakespeare used his words differently.

'Similarly, mere conformance to a fashion plate doesn't necessarily mean style any more than a good vocabulary implies felicity of expression.

'To do anything in this world that is distinctive and not average, your talent must transcend the text book and the tools.

'That wrinkle, that slightly shoulder, that shapeless, unattenuated sleeve, that complaint at the girth—these are the earmarks of average clothes—of scissors that snip by rote and not by inspiration.

'In clothes the proof of the tailoring is in the style. And in Saks' clothes the style is so established a feature that the name of Saks on a garment has come to be accepted as a synonym for fashion.

'Gentlemen, in all the various phases of tailoring—in the actual designing, cutting and putting together, in the individuality of the tailoring and of the styles we follow, as well as in the distinctiveness of the fabrics, there is no organization in existence which has more successfully combined practicality with art and economy with style.

Suits . . . 17.50 to 50.00  
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